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The Colorado Nursery Company

ESTABLISHED 1880 INCORPORATED 1907

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OLDEST AND BEST



WESTERN GROWN TREES—FOR
WESTERN PLANTERS

J. Q. JACKSON, Manager

OFFICE:
413 LINCOLN
AVENUE

LOVELAND, COLO.

NURSERY AND
PACKING GROUNDS
WEST EIGHTH ST.



SERVICE

WHAT IS IT WORTH TO YOU?

The success or failure of any business enterprise, the length of time any firm is able to maintain a business profitable to themselves can invariably be traced to the quality of service they are able and willing to render the public with whom they deal. In this day of highly specialized business service means more than delivering so much merchandise for so much money, and in no other line does this apply more forcefully than the nursery business.

The average buyer of nursery stock does not usually invest enough at any one time to make it worth his while to try to become expert in any line of horticulture, and so the process by which the particular thing he wants is produced and delivered to him is a sealed book, so far as he is concerned. He has to depend on the grower or dealer, as the case may be, to send him what he wants, and if the goods turn out as represented and well he is satisfied. If they do not so turn out he swears about it and sends his next order somewhere else, and right here is where service keeps the firm who renders it on top. It holds old customers year after year, and their success brings new ones.

THE COLORADO NURSERY COMPANY has been in business right here at Loveland for thirty-five years, and we believe the reason we have been able to stay in business and prosper while many other nurseries have sprung up, only to fail in a few years, is that we have been in a position and willing to render more and better service than they. We were here before the present possibilities of fruit growing in Colorado were dreamed of, and we have been able to learn by experience and observation what to plant and how to plant it. We have tested many varieties, and have selected those for propagation that have proven worthy of a place in a Colorado orchard or garden. We are slow to offer new varieties, because we have seen so many fail, in spite of the wonderful things claimed for them, and it is in line with our idea of service to test such novelties at our own expense rather than at that of our customers. The profit to be gained by such business will not make up for the loss of good customers who get "stung" if the novelty does not make good.

We aim to extend the same careful service in the handling of our stock from the time it is started in our nurseries until it is delivered to our customers. We spend more time in packing and use more and better materials than any firm doing business in the West, because we know conditions better and what is necessary to get the stock to the planter in a good, live and growing condition. Thousands of trees are killed every year by lack of proper care and good packing materials during the long haul between the Eastern grower and the Western planter.

SPECIAL BULLETINS—We have so many inquiries for information on planting and after culture of trees, their diseases and insect pests, that we have prepared a number of bulletins on these different subjects for free distribution to our customers and friends. A good many trees are lost each year just because they are not properly planted. Other thousands are lost by some simple trouble that might easily have been controlled had the owner known how to go about it, and the lack of proper pruning, cultivating and spraying takes a toll that would be hard to estimate in dollars and cents. We believe people generally will be glad to have any information that would tend to help them avoid these losses, and we think enough of your good will to offer you this service free of any cost or obligation. We want your business, and our way of getting it is to make it worth your while to trade with us.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS

Read This First and Let us Get Acquainted

We hope our customers and friends, both old and new, will consider this catalogue a personal letter from the manager of The Colorado Nursery Company. We are sending it to you to tell you what we have to sell and what you can expect for your money if you order your trees, plants or vines from us, and we have made no promises or claims that we are not always ready to back up. We are always glad to have our customers come to the nursery and select their stock themselves, but where that is impossible we want you to feel that our catalogue is our representative to you and is next best to a visit to our plant.

This business was established in 1880 by O. D. Shields, and from that small beginning it has grown to be the largest nursery in the inter-mountain country and the only one that grows a general line of nursery stock.

OUR LOCATION is in Larimer County, sixty miles north of Denver, on the Colorado & Southern Railroad; Adams Express. We have good freight and express service to all points.

OUR GUARANTEE—We guarantee all trees, plants and vines to be in a good, live and growing condition when they reach our customers.

OUR SHIPPING SEASON—In the spring, usually begins April 1st and continues to May 15th. In the fall, from October 1st until freezing weather. It is, however, governed by weather conditions, and may vary.

CAUTION—We take great care in filling orders to have all stock true to name, and on proper proof will replace, free of charge, all stock which proves untrue, but it is mutually agreed between ourselves and our customers that we shall not be responsible for any sum greater than the price paid for the stock.

REPLACE—All stock which fails to start, when properly planted, will be replaced at one-half the regular retail price, provided the loss is reported to us or our agent by fall of the same year.

TERMS

IN ORDERING use blank order sheet in this catalogue. Always give age or size and price of stock wanted. Give instructions whether to ship by freight or express.

WE PAY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES on all orders of \$10.00 or over, except on evergreens and extra heavy shade stock.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER, or good bank reference. If you wish the stock shipped C. O. D. send one-fourth cash.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made to The Colorado Nursery Company, Loveland, Colo. Address all correspondence to the company, not to individuals.

OUR PRICES are fixed at the lowest possible figure to give us a reasonable return for our work of growing good, dependable trees and plants. We handle only such stock as we are proud to deliver, and we do not pretend to compete with anyone who deals in any other kind. Such business does not pay them. It would not pay us, and it would not pay you. There is something wrong somewhere when a man offers a thing for sale for less than it costs to produce it.

WE SELL 5 TREES AT RATE PER 10 AND 50 AT RATE PER 100.

GRADES AND SIZES

Read This—It Will Help You Make Your Selections

We separate our trees and plants into two or more sizes and offer the smaller ones at a reduced price, thus giving our customers a chance to make their own selections, both as to size and price, and pay for what they get. Many people consider the smaller sizes to be better values at the price than the larger sized trees, as they are easier, as a rule, to transplant, and will make as good an orchard in time as the larger trees. We recommend the light 2-year or 1-year trees for large plantings of apple, and for cherry we believe the 1-year trees give better results and more for the money than any other age or size.

The different sizes are separated by measuring the height and diameter of the tree. The height is given in feet and is about the average, although some slow growing trees may be shorter. The diameter is taken with a tree caliper made for the purpose at a point just above the top of the ground, and is given in inches or fractions of inches. Thus, when a bundle of trees is marked "2-year $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 inch, 4 to 6 feet," it means that the trees are two years old, that the diameter of the smallest tree is five-eighths of one inch, and the largest one is one inch; and that the average height is between four and six feet. If you do not fully understand these markings and are puzzled as to what you should plant WRITE US. We will be glad to offer any advice or information we can.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING TREES AND PLANTS

Standard Apple—25 to 30 feet apart each way.

Standard Pear—20 feet apart each way.

Cherry—15 to 20 feet apart each way.

Plum and Apricots—18 to 20 feet apart each way.

Peach and Nectarines—16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Pear—10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Grapes—Rows 8 feet apart, 8 feet in rows.

Gooseberries and Currants—Rows 5 feet apart, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in row.

Raspberries and Blackberries—Rows 7 feet, 30 inches in row.

Strawberries—Rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 12 inches in rows.

Dewberries—In squares, 5 feet each way.

Asparagus—Rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 12 inches in rows.

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE

30 feet apart each way.....	50 trees
25 feet apart each way.....	70 trees
20 feet apart each way.....	110 trees
18 feet apart each way.....	135 trees
15 feet apart each way.....	205 trees
12 feet apart each way.....	300 trees
10 feet apart each way.....	435 trees
8 feet apart each way.....	680 trees
5 feet apart each way.....	1,045 trees
5x $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet	2,489 trees
7x $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	2,489 trees
3x1 feet	14,520 trees
$3\frac{1}{2}$ x1 feet	12,445 trees

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill. When divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees or plants to an acre.

TREES AND PLANTS BY MAIL

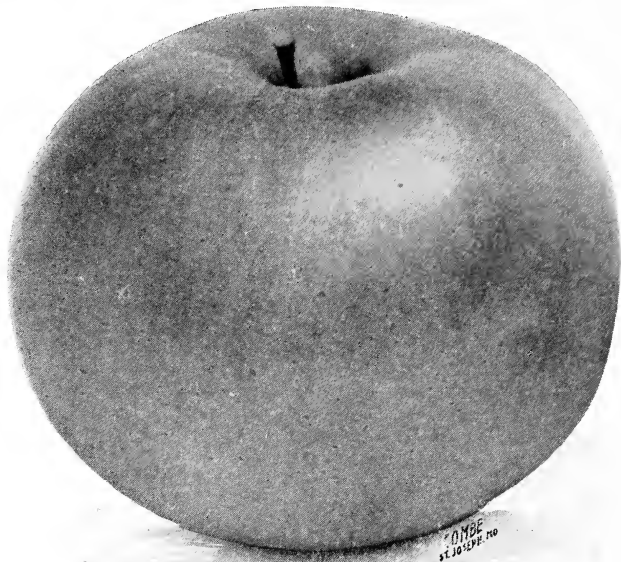
The postal regulations now in force make it possible to ship the smaller sized trees and all kinds of plants by parcel post. We carry a complete assortment of stock of this size and find the postal service very satisfactory. An order for this kind of stock is a very cheap and convenient way of getting a fruit garden. Our method of packing guarantees safe delivery.

NOTICE

To avoid confusion we call attention to the fact that there are two nurseries at Loveland. The name of the other company, The NORTHERN Colorado Nursery Company, is very similar to ours and is liable to be mistaken for our name, unless people know the difference. We cannot be responsible for any stock not sold under our name, or for any agreement not made on our contracts.

Apples

In offering our stock of apple trees to the planters of the inter-mountain country we want to call especial attention to the fact that **we are growers for the retail trade.** Our business is confined to the West, our stock is grown for western conditions, and our variety list includes those sorts we have tested and know will give results in the territory we supply. The difference between our method and that of the wholesale grower is that instead of planting a million trees of a hundred or more varieties and selling them, good, bad and indifferent in car load lots, we grow thousands and hold our variety list down to those that have proven good for our particular section. Also, owing to the fact that the bulk of our trees are sold in dozens rather than thousands we are compelled to give them individual care to see that any one of them will make good if



McINTOSH

planted by itself in your fruit garden. Of course it costs more to grow trees that way. We cannot grow more than one-half as many on the ground as where wholesale methods are used, and the expert help required to train trees right is expensive, but we have found that people are glad to pay a reasonable price for trees that will grow and bear fruit, and we are encouraged to improve our methods from year to year, and offer better quality rather than go backward to meet competition whose only bid for your business is price.

SIZES—We offer apple in three ages—3-year, 2-year and 1-year-old. We have the 3-year trees in one size, the very best for quick results in the small orchard or fruit garden. The 2-year trees are in two sizes, and 1-year in two sizes. Prices are quoted on the different sizes, and you can figure on getting a good tree for the money in whatever size you decide to order. The 1-year trees are very much in demand for large orchard planting on account of their being easier to start than the older trees. The tops are mostly straight whips and the roots are 2 years old, so the shock of transplanting is not so great as if the top was larger or older. We recommend this size for planting on unirrigated lands, as the first year out is the critical time in the life of a dry land orchard, and the young trees will succeed where older ones will fail.

Varieties of Apples

SUMMER

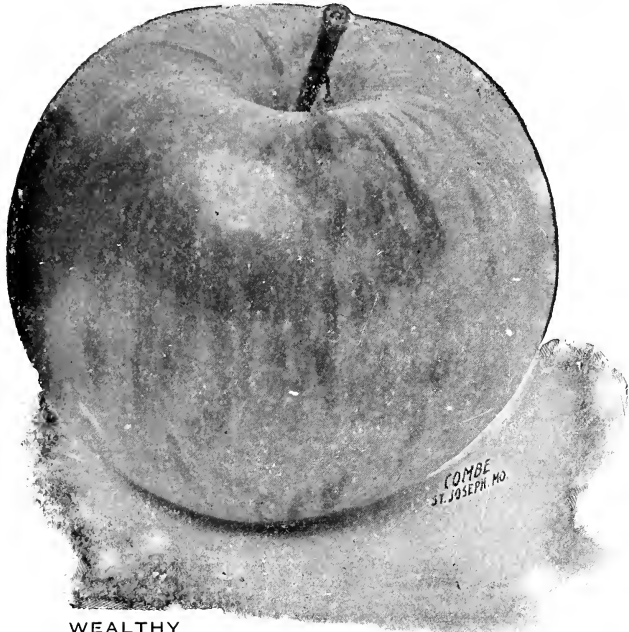
OLDENBURG (Duchess)—A well known, hardy Russian sort. One of the best early cooking apples. Succeeds well in Colorado. August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Very early Russian variety. Tree a dwarf grower, a young and heavy bearer. Inclined to overbear if not thinned. Fruit golden yellow, fine quality, but not a good keeper. Late July.

RED ASTRACHAN—A very beautiful apple of medium size. Color dark red on yellow. Tree a good grower and hardy; succeeds well everywhere, but inclined to be a shy bearer. Fruit of good quality, and on account of its fine appearance a good market sort. July.

EARLY HARVEST—Pale yellow, with pink blush, sub-acid, good quality. Tree healthy and a good grower. Late July.

RED JUNE—Tree rather dwarf; upright grower; healthy and hardy in Colorado. A poor grower in the nursery row and always scarce on that account. Fruit bright red, medium to small; the best dessert apple among the early sorts. August 1st.



WEALTHY

AUTUMN

WEALTHY—If this apple, with its fine appearance and splendid quality was of the long keeping type, it would be the leader of all the apples grown in the West. The tree is of Russian origin, very hardy and a good bearer. The fruit is bright red, large, well shaped and one of the few real good ones in quality. It ripens in late September, and may be kept until quite late in the winter if properly stored, but as a general thing it is better to market them in early fall, when their quality is best.

MAIDEN BLUSH—An old, widely known sort, medium size, pale yellow, with crimson cheek. A very good sort for the home orchard, but not much in demand for a market apple. September.

UTTER'S RED—Medium to large, yellow, with red stripes; a good bearer and fair quality. October.

RAMSDELL—A good, sweet apple of medium size; yellow, with red stripes. We believe this to be the best sweet apple of its season. November.

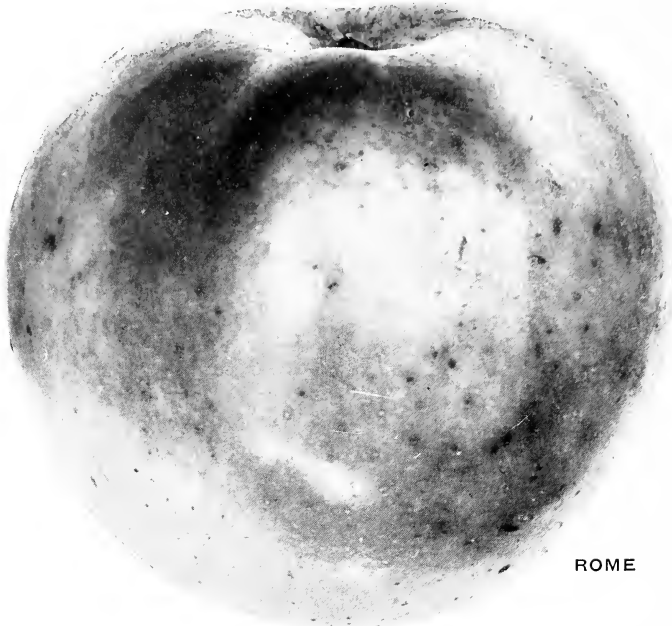
WOLF RIVER—Popular in some sections of the West on account of its very large size. Color red striped; shape very irregular; quality ordinary. Tree very hardy, spreading habits and a good grower.

GRAVENSTEIN—Tree a strong, irregular grower, hardy and a good bearer. Fruit large, handsome, tender, crisp and good. Color yellow, striped with red.

RAMBO—Another old, well-known sort. A good one for the home orchard on account of its high quality.

FAMEUSE (Snow)—Of Northern origin, very hardy. Fruit rather small in Colorado, but popular in some sections on account of its quality.

McMAHON—We believe this to be the best of the yellow fall apples, and it is a good one. Large, yellowish white, fine quality and a good cooker. Tree a fine, healthy grower and a heavy bearer.



ROME

WINTER

JONATHAN—Most people think Jonathan when they think apples at all. It is the standard by which all other apples are judged. A beautiful, brilliant red, with the true apple flavor. The tree is a strong grower, long lived if not allowed to overbear, and bears young. Its one failing is that it is not as good a keeper as some other sorts, but it sells too well for that to be a serious drawback.

ROME BEAUTY—A long lived, healthy tree; hardy and drouth resistant. One of the few good ones which will succeed on unirrigated land. The fruit is large, well shaped and varies in color from dark green, with red stripes to brilliant red, depending on the locality in which it grows. The quality is extra good and the market is unlimited.

WINESAP—An old favorite and a leading commercial sort. Inclined to overbear, and will be small unless thinned severely. The tree is generally poorly rooted, unless grown from buds, but it is hardy and will thrive nearly everywhere.

GANO—A seedling of the Ben Davis and very similar to that old sort, except that it is dark red in color. The tree is very hardy and can be counted on to bear a crop when any other variety produces any apples at all. It is considered one of the standard market sorts in western Colorado, its fine appearance making it a good seller on the fruit stands.

DELICIOUS—A very popular variety, partly on account of its quality and appearance, but more on account of the advertising it has received. We grow the genuine article, propagated from bearing trees, and we recommend it for the home orchard, because it is different and lends variety, but we do not believe it will ever get in the class of Jonathan, Winesap or Rome as a commercial sort on account of the fact that its flavor is not apple.

WINTER BANANA—This variety is popular with commercial growers on account of its market qualities. A very handsome apple when properly grown and ripened. Color light yellow, with a beautiful red blush. It has a decided banana flavor when fully ripe.

STAYMAN WINESAP—A seedling of the Winesap, and supposed to be an improvement over that old sort. The tree is a very strong grower and inclined to spread. The fruit is large, rather flat, light green, almost covered with red stripes. Its quality is good.

NORTHWEST GREENING—We have two or three customers who are large orchard men that take all of our surplus stock of this variety nearly every year. They say it is the ideal apple for northern Colorado. The tree is a healthy, strong grower and

very hardy. The fruit is extra large, greenish yellow, smooth and fine. As a keeper is has no superior.

BEN DAVIS—Needs no description. Some people swear by it and some swear at it. It was here first and will still be here when hundreds of other varieties have come and gone, because when all the rest of your orchard fails Old Ben will be there with enough apples to take you through the winter. Because it will do that the tree is usually neglected, but if given any care the apples will be large and as fine looking as any of them.

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN—Medium to small in Colorado; golden yellow, very fine flavor. Considered the best commercial storage apple, but not a long keeper in cellar storage.

SHERIFF—A splendid variety and a success wherever it has been tried. It has the shape of the Gano, the color of the Jonathan and the flavor of a well grown Janet. If that looks good to you plant a few.

GENITON (Janet)—An old and favorite home orchard sort. Inclined to be small if not thinned; but its fine flavor and long-keeping qualities usually find it a place in every orchard. In this year of almost a complete apple failure we find the Janet bearing more than half a crop.

RAGAN (Black Ben)—So near like the Gano in tree and fruit that it takes an expert to tell the difference.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG (Paragon)—An apple of first quality, a long keeper and a good bearer. Color dark green, with red stripes. Tree a strong, hardy grower.

McINTOSH—Prof. E. P. Sandsten, horticulturist of the Colorado Agricultural College, says this is the best of all the apples for planting in Colorado. It is a fine looking, fine flavored red apple and lacks only a reputation to make it a leading market sort. The tree is very hardy, being of Russian origin, and we look for it to gain in popularity as it is better known.

PRICE SWEET—The best of the winter sweet apples for Western planting.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAN—Pale yellow, shaded with brownish red. A valuable sort for Colorado and New Mexico.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Good sized, smooth and solid; color dark red, almost black. A good keeper in cellar storage, but not the best of quality.

CRABS

SHIELDS—The best one we know of. Tree hardy, a good grower and a very heavy bearer. Fruit good sized, yellow, with red blush; flavor best. August.

MARTHA—Tree a good bearer and hardy. Fruit bright yellow, shaded with red. September.

WHITNEY—The largest of all crabs. Large as a small apple and more like one in texture and flavor than any other crab. The tree is dwarf-like in growth, and makes a very pretty ornamental when used for dooryard planting. August.

FLORENCE—The earliest crab we have. Resembles the Shields in size and color; quality good.

HYSLOP—A small, jelly crab, and good for no other purpose. Ripens in August. Tree will grow anywhere.

All of the above varieties of crabs are good for planting on unirrigated land or like places where they may not get the care necessary to grow apples. They will grow anywhere if given half a chance. They bear young and regularly, and are always in demand in sections where apples do not thrive so well.

Pear

We do not think a great deal of commercial pear orchards for Colorado, because most varieties of pear are very subject to blight in this section, but it has been demonstrated in many parts of the West that one can have a few trees of the more resistant sorts, and with a little care during the growing season have enough of this luscious fruit for family use. The varieties we list here will blight some; they do for us, but we find that by cutting out the blighted wood as fast as it is affected we are able to keep the bearing trees in good condition and get as regular crops as apples produce. Pears thrive best on land that is not too rich, and if possible, should be planted where it will not grow too rank, as too rapid growth tends to produce blight.

KOONCE—Golden yellow, with bright blush; juicy, sweet and of fair quality. Tree hardy and seldom blights. A sure cropper and sells well. The largest of the early pears.

KEIFFER—This variety is to the pear what Ben Davis is to the apple family, and is probably as largely planted as all the others. Tree a very vigorous grower and an early bearer. Fruit good size, golden yellow and of fair quality.

SECKEL (Sugar Pear)—Small, yellowish brown, sweet and fine. Tree hardy and resistant to blight. The finest of the little pears.

BARTLETT—The most popular of all as a canning variety. Needs no description. Should be planted as a dwarf in Colorado.

O'HARA—We propagate this variety from trees that have been bearing for twenty years in this vicinity and are yet in fine condition. The fruit is yellowish green, with a red cheek; flesh fine grained, juicy and good. Can be kept through the winter.

Cherries

We believe we have a right to say what one may reasonably expect from a cherry orchard in Colorado and like climates, since we live right here in what is soon to be the cherry center of the West, have supplied a large percentage of the trees planted and have watched and noted the methods used and the results obtained ever since the business of cherry growing was started here.

During the past ten years northern Colorado has made a reputation for her sour cherries, and the growers here plan to extend their acreage and eventually put in a preserving plant to take care of their crop, but although the present plant will aggregate more than five hundred acres those who care to sell are able to contract their entire crop to Eastern buyers at fancy prices, and it will be a good while yet before the market for fresh fruit of the quality of the Colorado product is satisfied.



LARGE MONTMORENCY

The returns from cherry growing vary greatly under different management, the same as with any other crop. After they are once started they will do more under neglect than any other fruit, and often will bear a paying crop in spite of rather than because of any attention they may receive, but given one-half the attention required to grow sugar beets and you can expect results like the following, taken from the books of growers near Loveland. One 10-acre orchard averaged \$360.00 per acre net. An 11-acre orchard returned gross to the owner in 1914 of \$4,225.25. Another orchard of nine acres returned \$10,350.00 during the first six years of its bearing life.

The sour cherry, as grown for Western planting, is a very hardy tree, as it is grown on the Mahaleb stock, a method which makes the tree rather dwarf in growth, more resistant to either excessive moisture or drouth and a longer lived, heavier bearing tree under Western conditions. The only excuse for growing them on the old Mazzard stock is price, and Western planters in some sections have found this to be mighty poor economy. The tree will thrive on any good soil that is not too wet. Irrigation is good for them, and they are not liable to get too much if the land is such that the excess water will drain out quickly. Also, the cherry will thrive and pay a big profit on unirrigated land if common sense, dry land methods of cultivation are used. This statement may be verified by anyone who cares to inspect the fine orchards near the foot hills west of Loveland. Those growers will tell you that they can lose two crops in five and still make more money than with anything else they can grow.

VARIETIES—The varieties we list here are those from which you can expect the best results. Like everything else different sections of the country have different varieties which succeed best in that particular section. These varieties have all been

tested here and are the best we can find. We list the sweet varieties for those who want them, but do not recommend them for planting east of the mountains.

SIZES—We have one size of 3-year, two sizes of 2-year and two sizes of 1-year trees for the fruit garden we recommend the 3-year or large 2-year trees, but for the orchard of fifty trees or more we believe the 1-year trees are best. A stand of trees is what you want first, and it is much easier to start the 1-year trees than older ones.

EARLY RICHMOND—The old favorite, and still the best in its class. Tree hardy and free from disease; fruit good size, bright red and of fair quality. A good canning cherry for home use, but not a good market sort. Early July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Considered the standard both for home use and market. Tree an upright, strong grower; long lived and free from diseases. Fruit large, bright red, solid and fine; pits small. Does not bear as early as other sorts, but will be bearing good crops long after most other sorts are dead. Last of July.

MONTMORENCY ORDINARY—Recommended very highly by all growers as a canning cherry. Tree resembles the Large Montmorency in shape and habits of growth. Fruit some smaller, very solid and of excellent quality; stems long. July 15th.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf; an early and heavy bearer. A very popular sort in northern Colorado. More subject to disease than larger growing trees and inclined to overbear. August 1st to 15th.

WRAGG—Of English Morello type, but averages a little larger and is a little less acid. Valued very highly in southern Colorado as a commercial sort. Tree more hardy than Morello; a dwarfish, strong grower, with spreading, round head. August 15th.

GERMAN OSTHEIMER—Morello type. The richest and best flavored of the sour cherries; color brownish red; stems long. Tree a good grower and a late bloomer, but a shy bearer and not as profitable as Morello or Wragg. August 15th.

WARNER—Originated at Loveland. A splendid, large cherry of medium season. Resembles the Large Montmorency, but is some larger and better quality. Tree a very strong grower and very hardy. The original tree is still bearing regular crops here at Loveland. We believe this is the best variety we have for the home orchard.

BING (Sweet)—Fruit large, dark brown or black. One of the finest of the sweet cherries.

LAMBERT—Later than Bing; very large, dark purplish red, turning almost black when ripe.

NAPOLEON (Sweet)—The hardiest and best of the light colored sweet cherries. Fruit large, light yellow, with red blush. A good shipping and canning sort.

Plums

Taking into consideration the quality of the fruit and the large assortment of varieties that will thrive in the mountain country we do not believe the plums are being planted as extensively as they should be. This is partly due to an over planting a few years ago, with the resultant loss from an over supply and partly to the practice of planting heavily of varieties that were too much inclined to overbear in this climate and then allowing them to kill themselves in a few years, thus giving the impression to all but the expert plum grower that the tree is not hardy here.

We do not recommend the plum orchard as a commercial proposition on the scale that we would the cherry or apple on account of the fact that the market is limited to all but the carload shipper, but we do believe and can back our statement with facts that a well selected plum orchard of reasonable size will compare favorably with any fruit crop and out-distance any crop other than fruit that may be planted on the land.

The finer kinds of plums are beautiful dessert fruit of rich and luscious flavor. For cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. Some varieties, especially the native or American sorts, are very hardy and will thrive in the coldest climates. Probably the best soil for them is a rather heavy loam, but we have grown them on all kinds of soil, from sand to clay. As the climate of Colorado is very favorable to their growth nearly all varieties are inclined to overbear, and the fruit should be thinned severely if you are to expect a long-lived tree.

The varieties we list here are in three classes—European, American and Japanese. The European class are the large, purple or blue plums or prunes which grow to such perfection throughout the West. The American class are the improved native plums common in nearly all sections of the country. The Japanese class are of Oriental origin and resemble the peach somewhat, both in tree and fruit. They are very fine in sec-

tions where the climate is not too severe for them, but we do not recommend them for planting east of the mountains.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

ITALIAN (Fellenberg)—A late prune; oval, purple, flesh juicy and delicious, parts from the stone. Considered one of the best for northern Colorado.

HUNGARIAN (Grosse Prune, Pond's Seedling)—Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities make a profitable sort for home use or market.

PEACH—Very large and handsome; color dull red. Parts from the seed like a peach. One of the finest for dessert. The best early sort we know of.

YELLOW EGG—Very large; egg shaped; color golden yellow. Fine for cooking as well as eating from hand. This variety has the richest flavor of any we have tried.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Rather small, dark purple; a heavy bearer; inclined to be short lived in Colorado.

LOMBARD—Medium size, round, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree a vigorous grown and very productive. This is one of the old, popular market sorts.

GERMAN PRUNE—Type of the Italian, but not so good a bearer. Fruit purple or blue, juicy, rich and fine.

MOORE'S ARCTIC—Size medium or below; color purple, blue bloom. Flesh greenish yellow; flavor good. An early and abundant bearer.

BRADSHAW—Large, dark violet red; flesh green and juicy; a fine early plum; vigorous and productive.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

WEAVER—A chance seedling from Iowa. Color yellowish red; quality the best; a decided apricot flavor. Tree very hardy and a heavy bearer.

WYANT—Large, purplish red; flesh yellow, rich and juicy; excellent quality; semi-cling; early. Probably the most popular of the American sorts.

WOLF—Tree a very strong, vigorous grower; hardy and free from disease. Fruit rather large, dark red, quality good.

CHENEY—Fruit large; color dull mottled red; flesh yellow, quite firm; quality good. A valuable variety.

HAWKEYE—Large; color light mottled red. Tree a hardy, thrifty, annual bearer. DeSOTO—Medium to small; bright red. Tree hardy, but inclined to overbear.

FOREST GARDEN—Fruit large, orange yellow, with red dots. Flesh yellow, juicy and good.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

ABUNDANCE—Of medium size; amber, with markings of red. A good keeper and shipper. Usually overbears when it bears at all in Colorado and should be thinned.

BURBANK—Fruit very large, nearly round, bright cherry red. Flesh deep yellow, sweet, meaty and firm. Blooms early and so not suited for high altitudes.

RED JUNE—The hardest and most reliable of the Japanese varieties. Medium size, deep, vermilion-red; flesh lemon-yellow, firm, sub-acid and good.

Peaches

The very hardest, healthiest varieties of peaches are the only ones that are worth the planting in this climate and we have selected the following sorts as coming the nearest to filling these requirements of any peaches we have tried. If you want some home-grown peaches bad enough to keep the trees cultivated, watered and pruned properly you can have them at least three years out of five by planting a few of these trees.

TRIUMPH—The earliest variety we know of. Tree hardy and drouth resistant. Fruit above medium size; skin downy, dark orange yellow; flesh yellow, semi-free.

ELBERTA—The standard peach in all sections of the country. Seems to be as hardy here as any of them.

CHAMPION—The hardest variety we have tried, especially in the fruit buds. Fruit very large; skin creamy white, with red cheek. Late August.

HEATH CLING—One of the best clings. Very large; color white, with faint red blush. Valuable for canning.

Quince

CHAMPION—The hardiest and best of the quinces; fruit very large, cooks well, without hard spots or cores.

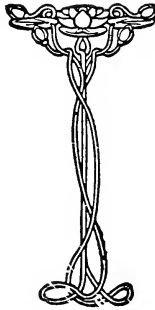
Apricots

ALEXIS—Very hardy and an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek.

MOORPARK—One of the largest; color orange, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, with rich flavor.

Mulberry

RUSSIAN—The one variety hardy enough to stand our climate. Valuable for stock shades, wood lots, etc. Requires little or no pruning and is easy to grow.



Small Fruit Department

Some Reasons for Growing a Small Fruit Garden

1. It adds to the attractiveness of the home. The cost of the plants is nothing, compared with added selling value of a tract of land when a well selected fruit garden is started.

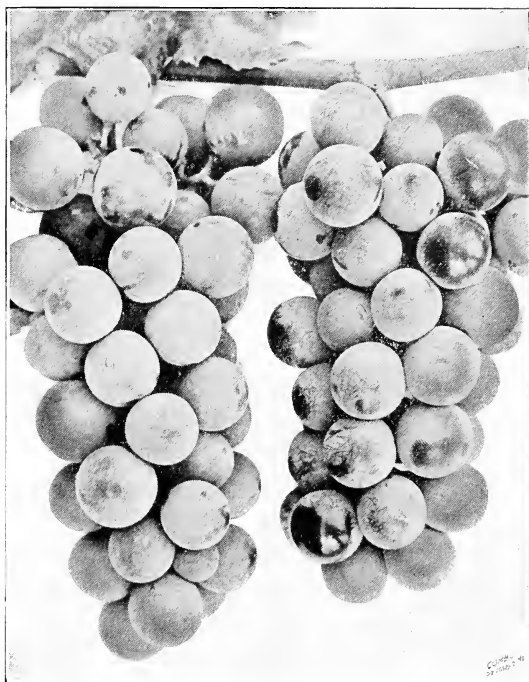
2. There is a wide market for Colorado small fruits. The mining towns in the mountains take large quantities and all of the large cities in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys are awaiting the Colorado berries, and since our season is later there is practically no competition with their home-grown and Southern fruits.

3. The small fruits ripen early and continue for a long season. From strawberries to grapes includes the entire summer with choice, fresh fruit all the time.

4. These fruits have been found profitable either on large or small plantations. The grower with 100 acres or the city man with the small garden finds that it pays. Poultry men, dairy men and general farmers find the small fruits a profitable side line.

5. Small fruits are healthful. Physicians recommend a more extensive use of both the fruits and juices. Strawberry short-cake, raspberry pie or either fruit with sugar and cream is good for anyone, and a garden of your own will produce them of a quality that you cannot buy.

GRAPES



WORDEN

Grapes will thrive on most any soil that is not too wet, and everyone can have a few in their fruit garden and have grapes every year if they will give them the same winter protection that is given the raspberries. For a commercial plantation a protected hillside is the ideal location in the inter-mountain country, and there are plantations in all parts of the state that are paying well.

To protect our customers, who do not know the different varieties, from loss by planting those that are too tender for the climate we do not offer anything but the best, hardy sorts in the following lists:



CAMPBELL'S EARLY

WORDEN—The best variety for the home garden. Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, finely colored; blooms late and ripens a few days earlier than Concord.

CONCORD—The fine, old market leader; entirely hardy, productive and reliable.

DIAMOND (Moore's Diamond)—A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage. Bunches large and compact; berries medium to large; greenish white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—This is the best early grape we have ever tested, and as a dessert fruit it has no superior. The bunches are very large; berries large, glossy black, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; seeds small. It will keep for weeks either on or off the vines, and consequently is a splendid shipper.

MOORE'S EARLY—This is a variety recommended for its hardiness and freedom from mildew. Bunches medium size; berries large, black, with blue bloom.

AGAWAM—Bunch large. Berry large, dark red, or nearly black.

BRIGHTON—Vine vigorous and hardy; bunch large and loose. Berries large, of copper red color. We believe this to be the best of the red varieties.

GOOSEBERRIES



CHAMPION

Our stock of gooseberries are of varieties that have been tested throughout the mountain country. They are strong, 2-year plants that will thrive and bear fruit the second year after planting. The gooseberry requires a deep, moist soil, well drained and supplied with vegetable matter. They should be planted in the fall or very early in the spring, as they start to grow at a lower temperature than nearly any other plant. Late spring plantings are usually a failure. It is a good practice to cut off all the tops level with the ground as soon as the new plants are set.

OREGON CHAMPION—A strong growing, hardy bush; berries good size, oval; color light yellow. Many people consider this the best of the gooseberries.

DOWNING—One of the hardiest and best known varieties of the American type. The fruit is of good quality, but is liable to be small if the bushes are neglected.

HOUGHTON—Bush a very strong grower, healthy and hardy. Fruit medium size, oval and sweet. The heaviest bearer we have ever tried.

RED JACKET—Fruit larger than other American sorts; color light red; quality good. The best of the red sorts, but not a good shipper when fully ripe.

CHAUTAUQUA—Combines size, beauty and quality with vigorous growth and productiveness. This is the largest of the gooseberries that will thrive in the west; color light yellow.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberry growing in Colorado has not been much of a success except in instances where the plantation has had especial care, as this bramble is a native of shady, damp woods, and does not thrive where it cannot have abundant moisture. Where the plants can have plenty of water during their fruiting season and the season is not too hot certain varieties will thrive, and are very profitable on account of the fact that the fruit is always scarce. The vines must be covered in winter, and should be pruned severely every year. Set the plants in rows seven or eight feet apart, four to six feet in the row.

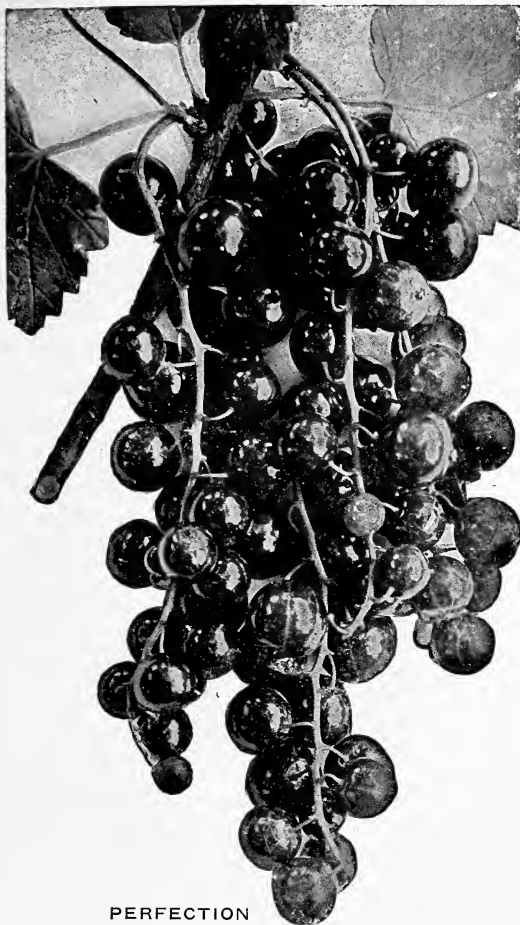
RATHBUN—The most popular and probably the best blackberry for Colorado. Supposed to be a cross between the blackberry and the dewberry, which would account for its limber canes, a valuable quality where it is necessary to lay them down. The fruit is large, without core, sweet, firm and a good shipper.

WILSON—A large, sweet, beautiful berry of good quality. Holds its color, handles well and sells well.

BLOWERS—The hardiest of all the blackberries; very large, jet black, sweet, fine quality. Very productive.

HIMALAYA BERRY—This comparatively new fruit is black, but not exactly a blackberry. The plant is a very vigorous grower and if allowed to do so will grow from thirty to sixty feet in a season and must be trained on a trellis. The fruit is borne in large clusters and ripen from time to time all summer. The yield is very large and the fruit of fair quality where conditions are favorable. In the mountain country, where it must have winter protection, the plants must be kept cut back to a reasonable length, so that it can be covered the same as other brambles. The vines must have plenty of water during the summer or the fruit will be small and practically worthless, as such a heavy crop demands more moisture than the ordinary fruiting vines.

CURRENANTS



PERFECTION

The currants will thrive on nearly any soil if they are cultivated and kept free from weeds. Plenty of irrigation will pay well, but they can be grown on dry land, and it is a pretty bad year when they will not bear a crop of fruit. They should be planted in the fall or early spring in squares five feet each way. We have tested all of the varieties listed here and have found them to be the best of their various classes.

CHERRY—A strong, healthy, hardy variety; bunches large, berries large, cherry red and of fine quality. A very popular sort.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—A very fine variety, but not so hardy as the Cherry. Fruit large, clear red; a very heavy bearer.

WHITE GRAPE—The best of the white sorts. Large, yellowish white, sweet and good.

WILDER—Bunch and berry very large; dull cherry red. Hangs well on the bushes.

LONDON MARKET—Recommended for its hardiness and freedom from disease. Bunches large; berries rather small; quality good.

RED DUTCH—An old standard sort; fruit rather small, bright red; quality good.

PERFECTION—This is the finest currant we have ever tested, and it has succeeded in more different sections than any other sort. The fruit is very large, clear cherry red; hangs well on the bushes and is a splendid shipper. Ripens about the same time as Cherry or Fays.

BLACK NAPLES—Very large, black. Fine for jams and jellies. The best of the English black currants.

VICTORIA—A very hardy sort; suc-

ceeds well everywhere. Fruit small, but of good quality.

RASPBERRIES

A good and profitable patch of raspberries may be had by planting strong, 1-year nursery grown plants on any good soil in rows seven feet apart and thirty inches in the row. The plants may be set either in the fall or spring with good results. If fall planted, any time after the plants are ripe and before the ground freezes. If spring planted, as soon as the ground is in condition to work.

Loveland is the raspberry center of the country, and there are a number of people here who are making a comfortable income from growing this fruit. Five-acre tracts are not uncommon, and an average yield from a good plantation is 400 crates per acre. The cost of production and marketing has been estimated at 42 cents per crate, and at the prices which usually prevail the net returns to the grower range from 75 cents to \$1.00 per crate. The fruit is shipped as far east as the Missouri River and to all points in Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. The market is unlimited and our climate is ideal for the production of this fruit.

RED VARIETIES

MARLBORO—This is the standard variety for Colorado and the only one that is



MARLBORO

grown to any extent for profit. It is a vigorous grower, hardy and free from disease. The fruit is large, pale red and an excellent shipper.

CUTHBERT—A strong grower and hardy. The fruit is large, dark red and of splendid quality, but not a good shipper, as it is inclined to be soft when fully ripe. A good sort for the home garden.

LOUDEN—Perhaps the hardiest of the red raspberries and recommended for altitudes above 6,000 feet. Fruit dark crimson and of good quality. Not so good a bearer as the Marlboro.

ST. REGIS (Everbearing)—This new, everbearing variety was originated in the East and has been tested and made good in nearly every state in the Union. We have not offered it before because we thought too much was being claimed for it and wanted to know what it would do for us before offering it to our trade. We have now tested it two seasons and find that it will bear two crops a year—one at the regular raspberry season and the other in September. It will bear some fruit the first season out and a larger crop the following summer. The fruit is medium size, bright crimson, very firm and of good quality. The canes are strong, hardy and healthy and succeed well on any good soil. We recommend this variety for the fruit garden because it requires no more care than other sorts, and will supply the grower with choice fruit almost the entire season if the canes are covered in winter, and will bear one crop whether the canes are covered or not.

There are a number of other sorts of red raspberries on the market, but after testing a great many we recommend the above four for the Western planter.

BLACK VARIETIES

The black raspberry is native to a moister climate than that of the West, and so is inclined to become small and dry unless given good care and plenty of water during its fruiting season. The black caps can be grown anywhere the red varieties will

thrive, and they generally command a price one-half greater than the reds; but due largely to a lack of "know how" on the part of the growers they are not grown so extensively as the red varieties. We have tested several sorts and have settled down to two that can be depended on to pay a profit year after year. The black raspberry must have winter protection the same as the red sorts.

KANSAS—The one variety that is planted to any extent in northern Colorado. Fruit good size, jet black, excellent flavor; one of the finest desert fruits and a good canning and shipping berry. The canes are hardy and vigorous, but bend readily for laying down. We have fruited this variety several years and never have had to take less than \$2.50 for a 24-pint crate. Season July 1st to 25th.

KANSAS



GREGG—A medium late berry; ripens from a week to ten days later than Kansas. Fruit large, jet black; quality good. Not so juicy as the Kansas, and so a better shipper.

PURPLE-CANE RASPBERRIES

The purple-cane varieties are not especially adapted for market other than local, as the fruit does not possess as good shipping qualities as the red sorts, but the price obtained for them is generally higher than for either the red or black sorts, and a small patch of them is a valuable addition to any fruit garden. The canes grow like the black caps, and the method of handling is the same.

HAYMAKER—Generally considered the best of the purple raspberries. Fruit large, firm, juicy and sweet; does not crumble when ripe. Canes strong, healthy, heavy bearers.

CARDINAL—Reddish purple; a hybrid of the red and black varieties. Canes very vigorous; will grow ten feet in a season.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA—We offer this one variety of dewberries because we have found it to have all the good qualities of all the others we have tested and the added advantage of being adapted to our climate. The fruit is very large, glossy black, sweet and of fine quality. The plants should be set in squares, five feet each way, and allowed to grow prostrate. Remove the old wood each year the same as the raspberries, and give the new vines winter protection.

LOGANBERRY

The Loganberry is a cross between the red raspberry and the Western dewberry, and possesses many of the good points of both. Its value for Colorado has not been sufficiently proven to warrant its recommendation for commercial planting, but tests have proven that it is a valuable addition to the home fruit garden and a profitable crop to grow in a small way for local trade. The cultural requirements are the same as for blackberries. The plants should be set in rows six or seven feet apart and about four feet in the row, and trained to a trellis. They require winter protection.

The fruit is as large as the dewberry, individual specimens often measuring two inches in length; the color is clear, dark red and the flavor is similar to the red raspberry.

STRAWBERRIES

There is money in strawberries, whether you grow one square rod or a 10-acre field. A strawberry patch in the back yard is a delight to all who own one, because you cannot buy such fruit as you can grow there, and it would be hard to find any other patch of ground of the same size in your garden that will produce one-half as many dollars' worth as the strawberry bed. If you want to go into strawberry growing as a business your plantation will pay you from \$200.00 to \$500.00 net for your work, depending on your conditions and the care you give the plants. Strawberries should be set in the spring whenever possible. Summer or fall planting is sometimes successful, but is more often a failure, especially where the plants have to be shipped any distance. Cultural methods are simple after the plants are once started, and usually all that is necessary to get a good stand is to use good, fresh plants, plant them as soon as received and give them plenty of water when planting and afterwards until they are well started.



DUNLAP

SENATOR DUNLAP—This standard variety has stood the test in Colorado, and is the leading sort in nearly all sections of the state. The plant is a very strong grower, the roots go deep in the ground, and so is drouth resistant, and it is one of the heaviest and most consistent bearers we have ever tried. The fruit is dark red, shading to deep scarlet on the under side; the meat is bright red all through, very juicy and sweet. It is a splendid market berry and a good shipper.

WM. BELT—Very popular on account of its fine flavor, which is not excelled by any other berry. Fruit very large; irregular in shape; color deep crimson. Not so good a bearer as the Dunlap.

BEDERWOOD—One of the best of the early sorts. Berries medium to large, on strong stems; color scarlet; quality good. Has a long cropping season and holds its size well. Not recommended for long shipment.

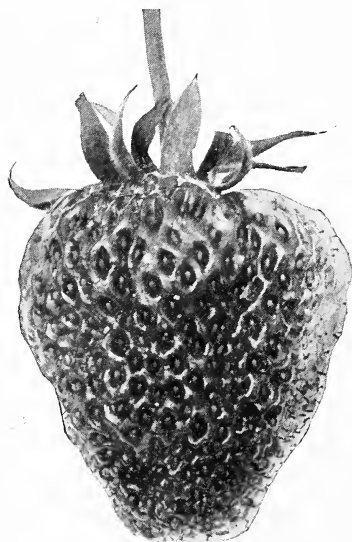
CAPTAIN JACK—A favorite in the Denver region. A strong growing plant, healthy and hardy; fruit light crimson, regular form, fair quality and a good shipper.

WARFIELD—An old and valuable commercial sort. Excellent for market, being large, firm and highly colored. Should be planted with Bederwood, as it is a pistillate bloomer.

JUCUNDA—Large crimson, firm, good quality; a good market sort.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

PROGRESSIVE—After testing a number of the leading sorts of the Everbearing strawberries we have picked this one as the best of the lot, and the only one that will do all that is claimed for it. This berry was originated in Iowa, a cross of the Dunlap or the Alpine strawberry, and has the shape, size, color and quality of the Dunlap, and the one good point of its Alpine parent, the everbearing quality. Plants of this variety set in the early spring will bear a good crop of berries the following September, and will also throw out enough runners to make a good, solid row for the next season. You can expect a good crop at the regular strawberry season, and then, after a six weeks' rest, your vines will begin to bloom and will bear until killed by frost. We have hesitated to recommend the fall-bearing strawberries during their experimental years because we did not believe they would make good, but with the advent of the Progressive they are no longer an experiment and are here to stay and pay dividends to the planter, whether in the fruit garden or on a commercial plantation.



PROGRESSIVE

Garden Roots

ASPARAGUS

Anyone who has a piece of ground 10 by 20 feet square and the price of one hundred plants can have an asparagus bed, the earliest and best vegetable in the home garden. Set the plants in good, rich, well-spaded soil, about four inches deep, in rows to suit your convenience and tend them like any other garden crop. The plants are absolutely hardy and will last for twenty years and improve with age. There is not a great deal of difference in the varieties, but we grow two of the best ones.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is the best variety for the garden and the one to plant. Shoots extra large, tender and of fine flavor.

PALMETTO—Earlier than the Conover; shoots more slender, regular in size; quality good.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

One-half dozen plants of this garden root, set in some out-of-the-way place in the garden, will make more than enough to supply the ordinary family, and when once started will last for years. It should have rich soil and plenty of water during the cutting season to make the stalks large and tender. We have the one variety, *Linnæus*, and have never found any other that will equal it.

HORSERADISH

Always in demand as a relish, and should be in every garden. Easy to grow anywhere. Two-year plants will make a large hill in one year.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees



AMERICAN ELM

There can be found growing in Colorado nearly every kind of deciduous trees that will grow anywhere, but due to the fact that a number of varieties are hard to start and very uncertain in their growth if they do start we have reduced our lists to those than can be depended on to return something for the money invested and the time spent in growing them to a size where they are of some benefit to the planter. By looking over the following list it will be seen there is no shortage of good trees for the West and these trees will do just as well and be just as much of an ornament to the Western home as they will East.

The best method of planting shade trees does not differ greatly from that of fruit trees. They should have all the care in handling and transplanting that can possibly be given them, and the larger the tree the more care it should have. Shade trees are usually planted in ground which has had no previous preparation, and it is well to dig the holes twice as wide

and several inches deeper than is necessary to hold the trees; use the best top soil to fill around the trees and use all the water the ground will take. After this a good soaking every week or so will keep them in good shape. It is good for the tree to remove one-half or more of the previous year's growth to make up for the loss of roots in digging.

ASH (American White)—One of the real good ones for street or park planting. Will thrive anywhere, and is always straight, well-balanced and proportioned. For a hardwood tree the growth is very rapid.

BOX ELDER—A quick growing tree that will endure both cold and drouth; valuable for planting stock shades, shelter belts, etc.

CATALPA (Speciosa)—Western or Hardy Catalpa. A tree of very rapid growth, large foliage and showy flowers. Best suited to rather dry places where the growth will not be too rapid, as they are inclined to winter kill.



CAROLINA POPLAR

COTTONLESS COTTONWOOD—Our best seller. We grow these trees by the tens of thousands, but have never been able to supply the demand. We are the originators of this non-seeding tree, and our nurseries are their headquarters. We guarantee it not to seed and that it will stand drouth better than any other tree planted in the West.

CHESTNUT (Horse Chestnut or Buckeye)—A very fine tree for the lawn or street. Foliage large and dense, very ornamental; showy white flowers in early summer.

ELM (American White)—The most popular and probably the best shade tree for Colorado. Most useful for landscape planting; easily distinguished by its wide, arching top and vase-like form. We have tried several other species of the elm and believe this to be the best.

LINDEN (Basswood)—The Linden grows fast, forming trees of rounded outline and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large; flowers light yellow, with a delightful citron odor. One of our best large growing street or lawn trees.

FLOWERING CRAB—At a distance this tree, when in bloom, seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Rather dwarf in growth and blooms when quite young.

LOCUST (Black)—Considered the best tree for post timber or ties; wood very resistant to rot. Tree of very rapid growth and will thrive in any soil.

LOCUST (Honey)—Valuable for post timber as well as an ornamental tree. Very hardy, straight and well shaped. Yellow flowers in the summer are followed in the fall by clusters of long seed pods.

MAPLE (Soft or Silver Leaved)—One of the finest semi-hardwood tree we have ever tried for this climate. Absolutely hardy, quick growth and a beautiful tree when properly grown.

MAPLE, Norway (Hard Maple)—A handsome tree of large, fairly rapid growth, forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and deep green leaves.

MAPLE (Cut-Leaved)—A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves and distinct half-drooping habit. The leader grows rapidly upward and the slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward.

MOUNTAIN ASH—Hardy, erect, with smooth bark and dense, regular head; berry clusters large and bright. A most beautiful, decorative flowering tree for the small lawn.

OLIVE (Russian)—A very hardy, rather dwarf growing tree; leaves willow-like, rich, silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits which are covered with silvery scales.

POPLAR (Carolina)—For immediate shade, screens, shelter belts or wind breaks this tree has no equal. It is of very rapid growth, hardy to an altitude of 7,000 feet, and thrives in nearly all soils. We make a specialty of this tree, and always have a good supply of specimen trees for park or street planting.

POPLAR (Lombardy)—This tree grows to a tall spire and is useful to break the monotony of lower, round topped trees. Its leaves are glossy green above, silvery beneath.

POPLAR (Silver Leaved)—A rank growing, spreading tree, valuable for quick shade. The bark is silver gray; leaves large, almost round, silver lined.

SYCAMORE—Broad spreading, round topped, massive and picturesque, very effective in winter, when its branches show almost as white as the birch, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed. The foliage is bright green and handsomely cut.

WALNUT (Black)—This splendid hardwood tree grows quite fast and is hardy anywhere we have tried it. The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops, and are always marketable. Its dark, rich wood is very valuable.

WALNUT, White (Butternut)—Valuable to add variety to a lawn. The nuts are large, long, oily and nutritious; also valuable for its wood.

WILLOW (Golden)—A large, upright growing tree, with golden yellow limbs and light yellow foliage.



CUT LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH

WEEPING TREES

BIRCH (Cut-Leaved)—The most beautiful hardy tree in existence. Tall and slender, vigorous, with long, slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in fall, and its bare, white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture.

ELM (Campertown Weeping Elm)—A very distinct type of weeping tree, the strong, stout branches often sweeping out horizontally for several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head.

MOUNTAIN ASH—Grafted on tall stems this tree spreads into a pretty green tent of shade, making it a distance and beautiful ornament to the lawn. Fine for arbors and shady seats.

WILLOW (Wisconsin)—The hardest and best of the weeping willows. Succeeds on nearly all soils; makes a large, spreading tree.

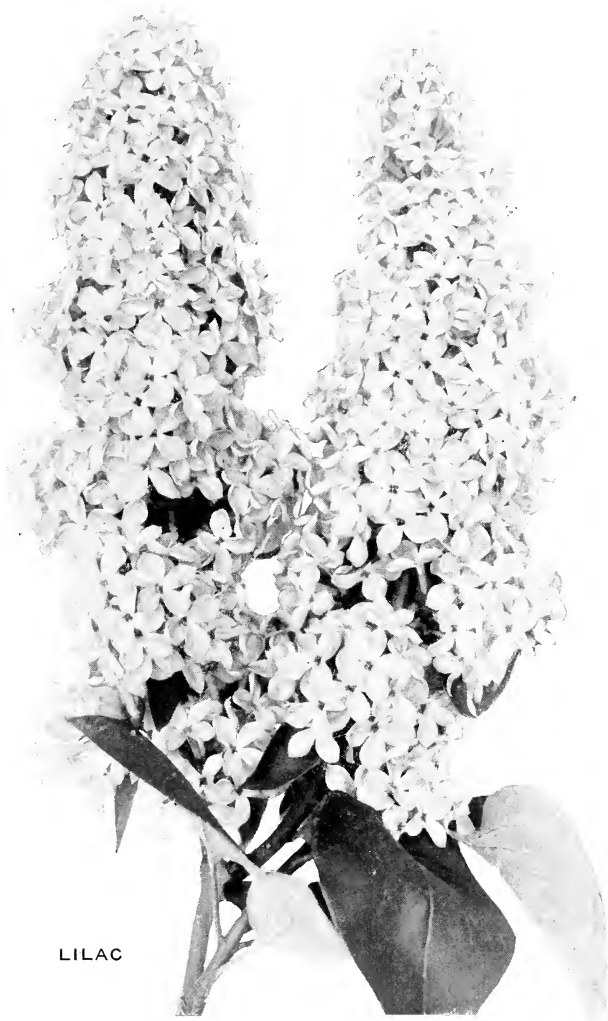
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

One-year-old, grown from seed in the nursery row. A very cheap and satisfactory way of starting post timber, wood lots, shelter belts and wind breaks is to plant these seedlings. They grow very rapidly and will produce the desired results with very little cost. When they are taken from the nursery row the seedlings are graded out according to sizes, and the size we offer for sale run from 18 to 24 inches high. They can be planted in the late fall or spring, and it is a good plan to cut the tops off even with the ground as soon as planted, as they will start quicker and make a better growth. We always have a good supply of the following varieties. Ash, Box Elder, Catalpa Speciosa, American Elm, Black Locust, Honey Locust, Silver Maple, Russian Mulberry, Osage Orange.

FOREST TREE CUTTINGS

We make cuttings of Poplar, Cottonwood and Willow to order for our customers, and usually can supply any quantity at delivery season. These cuttings are made from strong, ripe wood eight inches long, and if properly planted 80 per cent of them will grow and make trees. They should be planted in well-prepared ground, so that the top end of the cutting is just even with the surface. Either late fall or early spring planting will prove satisfactory.

Ornamental Shrubs

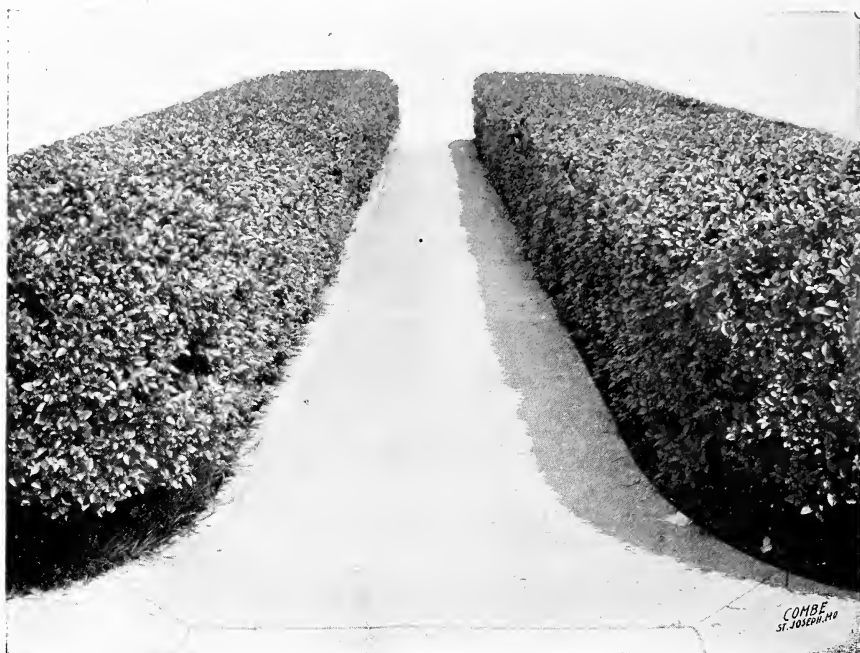


LILAC

ALMONDS—The Flowering Almonds are very pretty, dwarf growing bushes, and bloom quite early in the spring. The little flowers are stemless, very double and completely cover the leafless branches. The two varieties, pink and white, are identical, except in the color of flowers.

BARBERRY (Thunbergi)—A rather dwarf growing variety, and the best of all the dwarf shrubs as a foreground for larger shrubs. The habit of the bush is spreading; the foliage is bright green, turning in autumn to brilliant orange, red and crimson. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits, which cling to the long stems most of the winter.

BARBERRY (Purple Leaved)—The best of the species for hedges, screens and like planting. Can be sheared to any height, or if allowed to grow will make a bush six to eight feet high.



PRIVET, CALIFORNIA

CALYCANTHUS—An old-fashioned shrub and one of the earliest to bloom. Will grow to a height of six feet; hardy in sheltered places. The flowers are chocolate-red and very fragrant.

ELDER (Cut-Leaved)—A beautiful shrub, with fern-like leaves. One of the finest of the elders.

ELDER (Golden)—This shrub can be kept pruned to a neat little bush, or will grow to a height of ten to fifteen feet. The leaves are golden yellow and the flowers are white.

FLOWERING CURRANT (Golden)—Fragrant yellow flowers in clusters in early spring. Grows five to eight feet tall and is quite hardy.

FLOWERING CURRANT (Red Flowering)—A large, upright shrub, with red barked twigs and reddish purple flowers borne in early spring.

HONEYSUCKLE (Tartarian or Bush Honeysuckle)—The best species of this class of shrubs. Will grow to a height of eight feet; is absolutely hardy. We have these shrubs in three colors, pink, red and white. The flowers of all are very fragrant and are followed by a wealth of orange or red berries, which hang on all summer and fall.

HYDRANGEA (Paniculata Grandiflora)—The finest of all the hydrangeas. Blooms during August and September. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight and later change to pink or bronzy green. Should be grown in beds or masses and cut back every spring before growth starts. Grown in this way it produces fewer flowers but much finer ones.

LILAC (Ludwig Spaeth)—We believe this is the best all-purpose shrub we have in our nurseries. We have tried it everywhere and it thrives equally well under all conditions. The bush is a rank grower, and may be trimmed to a low shrub or allowed to grow to a height of fifteen feet. The flowers are a deep reddish purple, very heavy, long spikes and are borne in profusion; blooms later than other varieties. We recommend this shrub for planting in single specimens, screens, hedges or for low wind-breaks.

LILAC (White)—This variety is also hardy and is a good companion to the Ludwig Spaeth, where variety is desired. The leaves are light green, the flowers pure white. Not so heavy a bloomer as the Ludwig Spaeth.

PRIVET (California)—A popular shrub throughout the entire country for hedges, screens and like planting. Easy to start, absolutely hardy and can be sheared to any desired form or allowed to grow to a height of eight to twelve feet. It seldom blooms when kept sheared, but if allowed to grow upright will bloom in late June.

PRIVET (Ibota)—A fine and hardy border shrub of spreading habit, growing eight to twelve feet tall. Its pure white flowers appear in June and are followed later by bluish black seeds which persist until winter.

PRIVET (Regel's)—The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches are distinctly beautiful. The plants are dense and compact, growing six to ten feet high, with longer leaves than other varieties. Blooms in June and July with panicles of white flowers.

JAPAN QUINCE—This hardy shrub will bloom very early in the spring and is almost covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. It grows tall, bushy and twiggy, and the quince-shaped fruit is quite fragrant.

SPIREA (Van Houtti)—This is one of the finest strictly ornamental shrubs we grow. It has proven absolutely hardy, does not need any winter protection, and when it blooms, early in the summer, it is a solid mass of white flowers.

SPIREA (Willow Leaved)—A pretty, native species with willow-like leaves and long panicles of pink flowers. Blooms in mid-summer.

SPIREA (Anthony Waterer)—A strong growing, hardy type, with flowers of rosy crimson. If the flowers are kept cut it will stay in continuous bloom all summer.

SPIREA (Douglas)—Upright in growth to five or six feet, with reddish brown branches and narrow, oblong leaves. Bears spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

SNOWBALL (Common)—An old and favorite shrub. Grows to a height of eight to ten feet and bears immense quantities of flowers in the early spring when flowers are scarce.

SNOWBALL (Japan)—Of better habit than the common, richer, finer foliage and more delicately formed white flowers in clusters.

SYRINGEA (Grandiflora)—This is the finest and best species of this group and the one to plant in the West. Grows ten feet high. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large white flowers.

WEIGELIA (Rosea)—An extra choice and vigorous sort, six feet tall. Bears one large crop of pink flowers in June and lighter ones at intervals all summer.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY—A dwarf-growing, native shrub; grows three to four feet high. Blooms early in the spring and in mid-summer bears a crop of fruit which resemble the Morello cherry. The fruit is used for jellies and jams. This shrub is hardy everywhere and can always be counted on to bear a crop.

EVERGREENS

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—This is acknowledged to be the most beautiful of all the cone-bearing trees. We have a choice stock of young trees from one to three feet high which have been transplanted three times. These will be shipped with a large ball of earth sacked to the roots.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE (Red Spruce)—A native of Colorado. Forms a large, spreading pyramid of light green foliage.

RED CEDAR—Always popular, and can be used in many ways as an ornamental tree. It will thrive in many locations where other trees will fail.

Hardy Roses

Roses of the outdoor or hardy varieties is a special feature with us, and we believe we have as good a collection of these as can be found in the West. We do not pretend to have every variety that is on the market, because we have found that a well selected list of the good ones gives every style, color or shade that twice the number would do, and we do not put new introductions or novelties on the market until we have tested them long enough to know they will make good. Our descriptions are dependable "word pictures" of the different varieties as to their habit of growth, style, form and color as we have found them on our trial grounds.

SOME POINTS IN ROSE CULTURE

The rose is at its best in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. A clay loam is best for them, but they will do well on any good soil if rich. In planting dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of twelve to fifteen inches, as the rose roots go deep if given a chance. Do not raise the rose beds above the surrounding surface. Set the plants deep enough so the union of the top and root is at least two inches below the surface after the ground has settled, and use all the water the ground will take. This will pack the soil firmly, and they will not need water again until the leaves are out. After the plants are set cut the tops back to two or three buds. **Do not neglect this.** More roses are lost by indifferent planting than from all other causes put together.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These are the June roses, especially suited for garden culture, rose-beds, hedges, etc. In this climate they bloom profusely during July, and if kept pruned will bloom at intervals all summer and fall. They are the hardiest of the roses, and some seasons will go through the winter without protection, but it is always safest to bend them down and cover them with earth before freezing weather comes.

ALFRED COLOMB—A splendid, brilliant crimson rose, very large, full form, fragrant. Grows well and blooms freely.

ANNE DE DIESBACH—Rich carmine color, large and fragrant. Hardy, free from disease and a strong grower. This rose will produce flower stems equal to a greenhouse product.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD—Large, very full, handsome flowers of crimson carmine. A free grower and healthy.

CLIO—Of perfect form and finish. Broad, thick petals, full center; a beauty from pointed bud to opened flower. The color is a delicate blush, sometimes called flesh pink. The plant is a very strong grower and the stems are long and stiff.

COQUETTE DES ALPES—Of medium size, white, tinged with pale rose. Very dainty and attractive.

EARL OF DUFFERIN—Rich crimson-maroon, with dark, velvety shadings. Grows well and blooms freely with many handsome buds in autumn.

FISHER HOLMES—Large, moderately full, rich crimson.

FRANCOIS LEVET—A vigorous growing and free blooming plant. Flowers well formed, cherry red.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The finest white hybrid perpetual rose we have ever tried. The plant is a very strong grower and a free bloomer. Flowers large, paper white and splendid form.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—The best known of all the garden roses and the standard of excellence by which other varieties are judged. Its flowers are very fragrant, brilliant glowing crimson, not very full, but large and extremely effective. The best red rose in existence.

HUGH DICKSON—Flowers good size, very double, perfect shape, beautiful crimson. Plant strong, vigorous and a good bloomer.

JOHN HOPPER—A fine old sort and a very free bloomer. Flowers bright rose, large and full.

MAGNA CHARTA—Another old and well-known sort. Bright rose pink, large and double.

MARGARET DICKSON—A large and handsome white rose of vigorous growth. Its petals are large, thick and shell shaped, tinted with flesh pink next to the center,



AMERICAN BEAUTY

MRS. JOHN LAING—A variety of especial value, as it blooms almost continuously in the open ground and is also a good forcing rose. It is a very strong grower and hardy. The flowers are large, well shaped and very fragrant. Color soft, delicate pink.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Bright cherry red; good size, perfectly double.

PAUL NEYRON—The largest rose in cultivation; color bright pink. The plant makes a strong, healthy growth and is a splendid bloomer if given rich soil and plenty of water. The quality of this rose is not up to some of the newer sorts, but its size and hardiness make a strong demand for it.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—A velvety, blackish crimson rose of good form and finish. The flowers are borne on long, stiff stems and retain their freshness long after being cut.

ULRICH BRUNNER—A rose of beautiful form and finish; color brilliant cherry crimson. The bush is vigorous and a constant bloomer.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters. The plant is a healthy, rank grower.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—One of the most magnificent of the new climbing roses. The flowers have the same form and color of the famous American Beauty, a rich, rosy crimson, and the same fragrance. The plant is a rampant grower and is always in bloom.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—This rose is well and favorably known to every lover of roses. It is at home anywhere and is a vigorous, strong grower, growing eight to ten feet in a season. The panicles of roses are large and remain perfect for several weeks.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A popular climbing rose that seems to be hardy every-

where. The flowers are borne in large clusters and shell pink in color. The foliage is bright and shining and not subject to disease.

EXCELSA—A fine, new climbing rose of the type of the Crimson Rambler, which promises to take the place of that popular sort. Its flowers are very double, borne in immense clusters; color brilliant scarlet. The foliage is dark, glossy green and not subject to mildew.

LADY GAY—The large, loose clusters of flowers are of a delicate cherry pink, fading to a soft white. The combination of pink buds, white flowers and deep green foliage is very striking.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—One of the old favorites. Bright, rosy red flowers; blooms in clusters.

TAUSENSCHON (Thousand Beauties)—This splendid rose takes its name from the charming habit of bearing heavy clusters of large, double flowers in all shades, from pure white to deep pink, in bloom at the same time. It is a strong and vigorous grower; its foliage is large and handsome and holds its freshness all summer.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—A white flowering form of the Dorothy Perkins; especially valuable as a companion to the pink.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Flowers of medium size, in large clusters, very sweet scented; color clear yellow. The hardiest and best of all the yellow climbing roses.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

The various kinds of roses in this list are such as will keep up a succession of flowers all summer. The cultural methods does not differ greatly from that of the others, except that this class should have more pruning and a severe thinning of the bloom where they are inclined to set too heavy. They are not so hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, and should be covered and cared for accordingly; but given reasonable care they will pay big dividends in beautiful flowers for all the work expended on them.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—The grandest rose ever introduced; equally valuable for house culture or the garden. The blooms are immense in size, cup-shaped, of deep, rich, rosy crimson, and with the most exquisite fragrance known. The plant is strong and thrifty and the flowers are borne on long stems.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (Greetings to Teplitz)—The color is dark, rich crimson, passing to fiery red. Flowers medium size, not very full, but very showy; blooms constantly from late June to freezing weather. This rose is becoming very popular as it is better known.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—The very finest of all the white roses. Creamy white, sweetly fragrant; long, pointed buds and very full, large flowers. The plant is very hardy for its class and a continuous bloomer.

PINK KILLARNEY—It is generally conceded that the Killarney roses of the various colors produce the finest buds of any rose yet introduced, and they are a favorite in the cut flower trade on that account. The plant grows strong, the stems are long and stiff; the bud color is a brilliant, sparkling pink, which fades to a softer shade as the flower opens.

WHITE KILLARNEY—In all respects similar to the pink, except in the color, which is a brilliant, glistening white. A beauty in the bud state.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silver rose, very large, double and of splendid form. It blooms the season through. A favorite with all rose growers.

SOLEIL D'OR—The best yellow rose we have ever tried; a new sort that will be deservedly popular when known. It is a fine, strong grower, producing large, conical buds. The color is a rich orange yellow, shading to reddish gold at the center.

MOSS ROSES

This class of roses is admired for their beautiful moss-covered buds. The plants are strong and vigorous and very suitable for outdoor planting. Most varieties bloom but once a year, but the buds and flowers are very large and handsome and remain in bloom a long time.

BLANCHE MOREAU—Pure white; large, full, well formed.

CRESTED MOSS—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy crest.

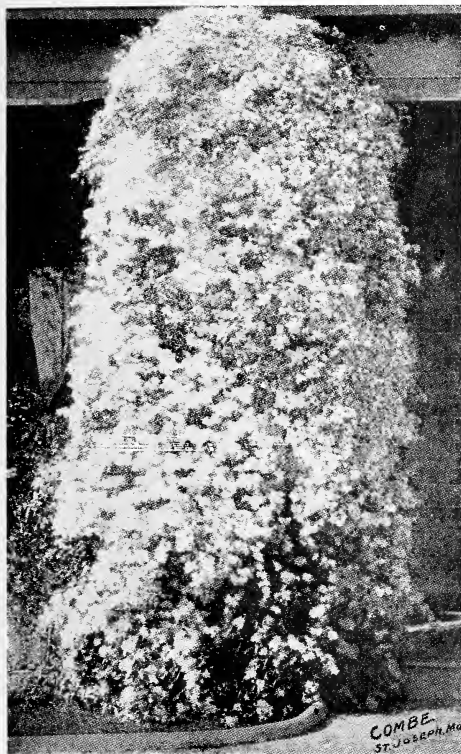
HENRY MARTIN—Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large, full, sweet and finely mossed.

LUXEMBOURG—Bright crimson; large and mossy.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

SALET—Light rose; large and full; a good autumn bloomer.

Hardy Vines



CLEMATIS, PANICULATA

valuable for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow.

HONEYSUCKLE (Scarlet Trumpet)—Flowers scarlet and trumpet form.

HONEYSUCKLE (Yellow Trumpet)—Large clustered yellow flowers.

WISTARIA (Purple)—A splendid, hardy vine, with dense, drooping racemes of pale lavender flowers.

WISTARIA (White)—Differs from the purple in having pure white flowers.

THE PEONY

Of all the hardy flowers there is nothing that will compare with the Peony as it is today. It is as hardy as an oak, lives for years and improves with age. It needs no protection and very little care, and money will not buy anything finer than the choice varieties of this great flower.

The plants can be set either in the fall or spring, and should be planted in well-spaded, rich soil, deep enough so the top bud is two inches below the surface. Usually the plants will bloom the first season out, but it is better to cut the buds as soon as formed, and so give the plant a chance to grow and produce a good crop of bloom the second year.

The following list are those we have selected from the hundreds of varieties that have been introduced as the very best, and we believe it includes every desirable type, color or shade. We do not offer any plants for sale until they are three years old and have from three to five new eyes.

PINK PEONIES

BRIGHTNESS—Pure, deep pink; tall, free bloomer.

JUPITER—Crimson and bright rose, very large and early.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper, Woodbine)—The well-known native vine with five-part leaves. Entirely hardy everywhere; berries blue black. Foliage colors finely in the fall.

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANN'S — Of denser growth, shorter jointed and richer effect. Grows six to ten feet in a season and clings to any stone or brick wall or rough wooden surface.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy) —One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface. The color is a fresh green in the summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Creeper) — A woody vine, climbing high and twining tightly, with numerous roots along its stem. Its orange-scarlet flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Leaves bright green.

HEDERA HELIX (English Ivy)—The well-known ivy, still the most beautiful covering that can be given to any rough wall or surface; color rich green.

HONEYSUCKLE (Golden Leaved)—Of vigorous growth, forming large festoons with its clear, golden leaves. Flowers white.

HONEYSUCKLE (Hall's Japan)—The finest of all the honeysuckles. Flowers creamy yellow, fading to pure white, very fragrant; in bloom the whole season. Besides its use as a climber it is

L'ESPERANCE—Soft, pale, pink, slightly shaded with carmine. Very early and fragrant.

PAULINE—Bright rose, fading to blush pink.

PRINCESS ELLEN—Bright rose, tipped white; very large, free bloomer.

ROBERT BURNS—Outer petal purplish rose, inside light rose.

STELLA—Delicate rose with carmine center.

PAUL NEYRON—Very large, bright pink.

RED PEONIES

CARNATION—Bright crimson throughout, center finely fringed.

CRIMSON QUEEN—Solid, intense crimson; blooms in clusters, finely fringed.

EUREKA—Rosy crimson, very double.

FULGIDA—Crimson, very heavy bloomer; season medium.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAL—Bright crimson, very double.

GROVER CLEVELAND—Deep glowing crimson; very large flowers, globular and finely fringed. One of the best reds.

MARS—Deep blood red, very free bloomer, fine every way.

MAY KING—A new and distinct variety of the peony, entirely different in growth and appearance from other varieties. Very early, deep blood red. The bush is rather dwarf in growth and is a very heavy bloomer.

OFFICINALS RUBRA—Rich, deep crimson; an early and heavy bloomer.

WHITE PEONIES

ESTHER—Outer petals light rose, center finely fringed, cream tipper, with light rose. Very free bloomer.

FLORAL TREASURE—Blush pink, shading to white, very fragrant and very large, often six inches across.

MRS. DOUGLAS—Pure white, with splash of crimson on center petals.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Considered the very best of the white varieties, a free bloomer and a good keeper.

CLEMATIS

No other climbing vine can compare with the Clematis in its varied forms. They are hardy in this climate if not allowed to become too dry during the winter season. If planted in good soil they will grow ten to fifteen feet in a season, and their wealth of bloom and bright, green foliage puts them in a class by themselves for pillars, trellises and porches.

JACKMANI—Flowers, when fully expanded, four to six inches in diameter, intense violet-purple, with a rich, velvety appearance. Blooms last of July.

MADAME EDW. ANDRE—A great deal like the Jackmani, except in color, which is a distinct crimson-red.

HENRY I—Large flowered, creamy white. A free grower and bloomer.

PANICULATA—The best of the small flowering type. Of very rapid growth, quickly covering a trellis or arbor with clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant and pure white. Blooms in September.



PEONIES

Hardy Perennial Plants

All the plants in this list are Hardy Perennials; that is, they live permanently from one planting. They are all perfectly hardy anywhere, and are easy to grow. They should be planted early in April.

ANEMONE—Windflower

One of the best of the autumn blooming flowers. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet. We have these in four varieties, as follows:

JAPONICA (Alba)—Pure white, with yellow center; large, single, long-stemmed flowers. Plants grow two to three feet high.

PRINCE HENRY—Large, semi-double, deep red flowers on stems eighteen to twenty-four inches long. August to October.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Large, semi-double flowers of silver pink.

WHIRLWIND—Semi-double, pure white.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

All of these should be planted where they will be partially shaded on well-drained soil.

COERULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Flowers very large, on stems from one to two feet long. The sepals are deep blue, petals pure white. Our state flower and one of the best.

CHRYSANTHA—Grows two to 3 feet high. Flowers good size, yellow.

HARDY ASTERS

The hardy, perennial Aster will grow without the slightest care and are becoming very popular as an autumn garden flower. We have these in colors ranging from pure white to dark purple.

BLEEDING HEART

A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose colored flowers in drooping spikes. Perfectly hardy and easy to cultivate.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These are the beautiful double Chrysanthemums which are absolutely hardy out of doors in any climate. They grow 18 to 24 inches high and bloom very freely during October and November. There are a number of different colors but the pure white, pink or lavender are the best.

GOLDEN GLOW

A tall growing, hardy perennial from six to seven feet high. Foliage deep cut bright green; flowers very double, rich, golden yellow. Excellent for cutting.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

These are much more beautiful and better in every way than the annual Larkspur. They cover a wide range of colors, but the best ones are largely the different shades of blue.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

DELICATA—Very fine, dainty pink flowers.

HOMER—Rosy red, maroon center.

HER MAJESTY—Very large, purest white.

MARY GREY—Reddish purple, with narrow white lacings.

IRIS

The Iris is one of the very best of all perennials. Hardy everywhere, easy to grow, and produces a wealth of bloom in early spring. We have a good assortment of these in their various colors and combinations.

CANARY BIRD—Falls creamy white, uppers canary-yellow.

CELESTE—Falls bright blue, uppers grayish blue, all having lavender effect.

CONSPICUA—Falls deep maroon, uppers buff and yellow; large flowers.

FLORENTINE—Sweet-scented, free blooming, white.

HER MAJESTY—Falls crimson, uppers bright lavender rose.

INNOCENCE—White, edged with blue.

PARISSENSIS—Large, showy, deep purple.

POPPY

ORIENTALE—The brilliant Oriental Poppy, with large, flaming flowers of orange-scarlet. One of the showiest flowers of any of the perennials.

HARDY PHLOX

The Hardy Phlox will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border in large groups on the lawn or planting in the garden beds, where they will be a mass of bloom the entire summer. We have a selection of varieties which we believe is complete both in types and colors.

BRIDESMAID—Pure white, with large, crimson center.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES—Large, fine, rich purplish crimson flowers.

COQUELICOT—Pure scarlet, with crimson eye. One of the best.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL—Light salmon, changing to pink in center.

GEORGE A. STROHLEIN—Bright scarlet, with crimson eye.

MISS LINGARD—The earliest white, immense long heads. Blooms from June to September.

ROSENBERG—Bright reddish violet, with blood-red eye; extra large.

RUBIS—Brilliant red; large and a free flowering.

RYNDSTORM—Bright rose-pink; very large and fine.

VIRGO MARIE—Pure white; large and beautiful.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle)

FILAMENTOSA—An evergreen, with large, dense, circular tufts of long, sharp-pointed leaves, from the center of which rise the flower-spikes in June. The stocks are three to four feet high, stout, branching near the top, and supporting hundreds of large, drooping, waxen-like flowers that remain perfect for several weeks.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

A hardy little perennial, widely planted everywhere for its delicate sprays of drooping white bells and their delightful fragrance; blooms early in the spring.

Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia is as much the favorite as a fall flower as the rose is for summer, and with the fine new varieties that are now on the market at popular prices the Dahlia garden may be made to rank with the Rose or Peony, both for beauty and variety. They are as easy to grow as potatoes, and will thrive and bloom in any good soil. They bloom at a time of the year when flowers are scarce and are fine for cut flowers or decorations of any kind. The tubers should be planted the latter part of April in this climate, and it is a good plan to plant them about two feet apart, four inches deep and lay the tubers flat, as it is sometimes hard to tell which end the buds are on until they start to grow. Our collection was selected with a view of getting a good variety, both as to type and color, and yet hold the list down to a reasonable number. We have divided them into four classes, namely: **Show, Decorative, Cactus and Peony Flowered**. The class is indicated within parenthesis after each name.

AUGUSTE NONIN (Decorative)—Flowers good size, fiery red, borne on long, stiff stems. A splendid cutting sort.

CHAS. LANIER (Show)—A very perfectly formed, broad flower of deepest yellow. The largest yellow of its class.

CLEOPATRA (Peony Flowered)—Semi-double; brilliant red, splashed with yellow.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE (Cactus)—Flowers very large and perfect. Color an exquisite blending of amber and salmon pink. A very free bloomer.

CALIFORNIA (Decorative)—Color of the American Beauty rose. Flowers wide, loose-petaled, on strong stems.

CLARIBEL (Decorative)—The earliest, bright purple, very free flowering and brilliant.

DELICE (Decorative)—Flowers full and perfectly formed; color soft, rose pink. Valuable for cutting.

DUKE HENRY (Peony Flowered)—Very dark red, well formed and full.

ELSE (Cactus)—A comparatively new sort, with a combination of delicate colors; buttercup yellow at base, gradually passing to amber and rose.

- FLORA (Cactus)**—A splendid heavy white flower on long, strong stems.
- FLORADORA (Cactus)**—Early and free bloomer. Rich mahogany red.
- GENERAL FRENCH (Cactus)**—Flower full and regular; colors orange terra-cotta.
- GERMANIA (Peony Flowering)**—Velvety wine color.
- GRAND DUKE ALEXIS (Show)**—Very large, perfect form; long, thick quills, overlapped at the ends. White, slightly tinged with lavender. One of the finest sorts we have.
- JACK ROSE (Decorative)**—A very popular sort, free flowering and showy. Color rich crimson-red, with maroon shadings at center.
- KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Decorative)**—The freest blooming variety in this class. Its large, perfect, pure white flowers are always fine for cutting.
- KING EDWARD (Peony Flowered)**—Large purple flowers on long stems.
- LOVELY (Cactus)**—Delicate, rose-violet, with creamy white shadings.
- LA FRANCE (Decorative)**—Flowers large, soft, rosy pink, with cream center.
- MANNHEIM (Peony Flowered)**—Large, graceful, long-stemmed; soft salmon-pink, with golden overglow.
- PINK PEARL (Cactus)**—A beautiful pink and white variety of perfect cactus type. Outer petals true pink, center cream white.
- PRINCE OF YELLOWS (Cactus)**—Rich, canary yellow, broad fringed petals.
- QUEEN EMMA (Peony Flowered)**—Hollyhock-pink, inner petals banded with gold.
- QUEEN WILHELMINA (Peony Flowered)**—Large, fluffy flowers of pure white, yellow center.
- RUBY QUEEN (Show)**—Color a vivid ruby-violet, darker at center.
- STORM KING (Show)**—Dwarf growing and bushy. A riot of snow-white bloom.
- STANDARD BEARER (Cactus)**—Bright, pure scarlet. Flowers full at center. Very fine as a cut flower.

GLADIOLAS

When most people think of Gladiolas they think of the old-fashioned flags with their red and yellow flowers of a generation ago, and have no idea of the improvement that has been made in them in later years. They will grow and bloom in any soil anywhere. It has every color of the rainbow and blooms from two to three months of the year.

They should be planted as early in the season as the ground can be worked, and should be planted rather deep, four to five inches. Of course they thrive best where the soil is kept moist and free from weeds. In the fall the bulbs should be dug before hard freezing weather and stored in a cellar where they will be cool and dry and free from frost.

We list here twenty varieties that are the cream of one of the finest collections in the country, and you will find everyone a good one.

AMERICA—Considered by many growers to be the best sort ever introduced. Its color is a soft pink, very light, spikes two to three feet long, with large, spreading flowers. Very fine as a cut flower.

BARON HULOT (Blue Jay)—The only strictly blue gladiola. Dark, rich, velvety blue. In type and size it is a good one.

BIRD OF PARADISE—Beautiful striped pink and yellow; large flowers and long spikes.

COPPER KING—One of the very earliest; medium size, copper-yellow. The only variety of its color.

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Brownish black, or black red. The darkest of all and very attractive. Good size and a free bloomer.

EVA—Beautiful rose, shaded and marked with slate.

EUGENE SCRIBE—Delicate rose, blazed with carmine and red. Finely ruffled edge.

GLORY OF HOLLAND—Pure white. The best and largest white we have.

GOLDEN WEST—Brilliant orange, striped darker.

INDEPENDENCE—A brilliant rose-pink, with richly marked throat.

KLONDIKE—Beautiful cream color, with bright scarlet throat. Best of its color.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—A favorite with every grower who has tried it. A rank, thrifty grower, very large flowers and beautifully shaped, long spikes. Color light scarlet, with deep markings.

NIAGARA—A beautiful new sort; cream or yellow. Large, wide open flowers on long, straight spikes.

PANAMA—Shape of the America. Cherry pink or rose color.

PEACE—Flowers are large, wide open; heavy straight spike. Color glistening white.

PRINCEPS—The largest flower in the list. Rich crimson, with broad, white blotch on lower petals.

PURPLE PRINCE—A beautiful redish-purple color, mottled and blotched with cream.

SNOWBANK—Spikes strong; flower good size; color white, with faint pink markings on lower petals.

SULPHUR KING—Beautiful, clear sulphur-yellow. Long, straight spikes, with lots of flowers open at once.

VELVET KING—Dark, velvety, intense red.

WILLIAM FALCONER—Clear rosy pink; very large and very fine.

Fall Planting---Spring Flowering Bulbs

All bulbs for blooming out of doors in the spring **must be planted in the fall**. The planting may be done any time from the middle of October until the ground freezes, but the best time in this climate is from October 15th to November 15th. Any good, thoroughly drained soil will grow bulbs well. Heavy soils should have a generous application of well rooted manure to make them loose, and the beds should be kept well watered from the time the bulbs start to grow in the spring until after the flowering season. It is a good plan to give the beds some winter protection of straw or litter, but this is not absolutely necessary if the soil is moist when freezing weather begins.

TULIPS

For outside flowering the tulip should be planted in late October. Plant three or four inches deep in rows six to eight inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on the winter covering. They may remain in the beds for three or four years, when they should be taken up and divided.

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS

ARTUS—Bright scarlet.

BRUTUS—Orange scarlet.

GOLD FINCH—Pure, deep yellow.

LA REINE—White, shaded rose.

JOSEPH ISREALS—Bright crimson.

PRINCE DE LIGNE—Pure yellow.

CANARY BIRD—Rich yellow.

COTTAGE MAID—White, bordered with pink.

CRIMSON KING—Bright crimson.

ELEANORA—Purple-violet, bordered white.

PINK BEAUTY—Brilliant rose-pink, yellow throat.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN—Pale violet.

PRINCE OF AUSTRIA—Glittering copper-red. Large, sweet scented.

LATE SINGLE TULIPS

- BOUTON D'OR**—Very rich, deep golden yellow.
CALEDONIA—Orange red.
GRESNERIANA SPATHULATA—Bright scarlet.
INGLESCOMBE PINK—Salmon pink.
ISABELLA—Carmine rose, shaded cream.
PARISIAN WHITE—Pure white.

PARROT OR DRAGON TULIPS

- ADMIRAL DE CONSTANTINOPLE**—Deep red.
COLEUR CAFE—Brown.
LUTEA MAJOR—Very large, pure yellow.
PERFECTA—Yellow and scarlet.

DARWIN TULIPS

- CLARA BUTT**—Tender rose. Finest of this class.
DREAM—Soft lilac.
FLAMBEAU—Brilliant scarlet with blue base.
KING HAROLD—Deep purple red, with white base.
LOVELINESS—Soft carmine rose.
PRIDE OF HARLEM—Bright rose, suffused with purple.
THE SULTAN—Glossy maroon-black.
WEDDING VEIL—Cream white, flushed lilac.

NARCISSUS OR DAFFODILS

This is probably the hardiest of all the spring flowering bulbs. All they need is a good start to make them a permanent bed on any soil. Some varieties bloom very early in the spring, and make a very cheery, bright spot in the garden. They are very pretty when grown in winter pots or boxes, but reach their highest perfection out of doors. We have a nice assortment of these, which includes every type or color:

- EMPEROR**—Magnificent, all yellow flowers 3 to 3½ inches across.
EMPRESS—Large and erect. Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow.
MME. PLEMP—White perianth, golden yellow trumpet.
VICTORIA—Extra large; pure white.
BARRI CONSPICUUS—Soft yellow, cup orange scarlet.
INC. BEAUTY—Sulphur yellow, margined orange scarlet.
LEEDSI M. M. DE GRAFF—Perianth white, cup orange-rose.
MRS. LANGTRY—Perianth white, edged yellow. Free flowering.
SIR WATKIN—Perianth sulphur yellow, cup golden.
ALBA PLENA-ODORATA—Double flowers; snow white, sweet scented.
INCOMPARABLE—Large, double flowers; rich yellow, with orange center.
SILVER PHOENIX—Creamy white and sulphur.
VON SOIN—Large, double flowers. The most popular sort; golden yellow.

HYACINTHS

The hyacinths are hardy for bedding out, and once planted may be left for years. Plant any time before the ground freezes in well spaded ground to a depth of five or six inches. Our collection is of the choicest single sorts and every one is a good one.

RED AND ROSE

- CARDINAL WISEMAN**—Dark, rose-pink; very large spike.
GIGANTEA—Blush pink.
NORMA—Early, large bells of waxy pink.
RIO DES BELGES—Brilliant crimson scarlet; extra good.

BLUE

- GRAND LILAC**—Dark lilac; large spikes.
GRAND MAITRE—Deep porcelain blue.
KING OF THE BLUES—Very dark blue.
QUEEN OF THE BLUES—Deep sky blue.

YELLOW

ANNA CAROLINA—Deep yellow.

IDA—Golden yellow.

KING OF THE YELLOWS—Bright, golden yellow; extra large.

WHITE

GRAND VEDETTE—Snow white; very early.

LA FRANCHISE—Rosy white.

L'INNOCENCE—Pure, waxy white; large bells.

CROCUS

One of the earliest blooming flowers. May be planted in beds or scattered about on the lawn, raising the sod with a trowel and putting the bulb underneath two or three inches deep. We have these in all the colors.



The Colorado Nursery Company



*Western Grown
For Western
Planters*

MRS. JOHN LAING

LOVELAND, COLO.